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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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(Semi-Weekly).

CHANGES IN HILO

Coffee Cultivation Has Given the
Town a Boom.

NEW SETTLEMENTS GROWING

A Dozen New Places Open-
ed Up in Olaa.

D. Howard Hitchcock Ready for
Art Exhibition—Hilo Needs
a Wharf Badly.

[Special Correspondence.]

Hilo is in the throes of a boom. When I visited the second city 13 months ago I said coffee was in its experimental stage. I believe today that the pioneers in the industry have it practicable, and it may now be called a success. Whatever improvements are being made here are due to coffee. Sugar has not brought any more people to the district, nor has it added to the capital of the merchants.

The changes that have been made in Hilo during the past 12 months indicate prosperity in business circles, but one merchant told me today that the turn in affairs is due more to the fact that the people realize that better accommodations are needed than to increase in business volume. I leave those who are familiar with the people on the islands to judge whether or not any material changes would be made if there was not more than mere necessity behind it.

Take the hotel as an instance. It was not only that the old building had stood the sun and rains for 40 years that it was relegated to the wood-piles of the inhabitants, but because an increase of travel as well demanded it. If any one thing more than another was needed in Hilo, at least in the opinion of sojourners, it was a hotel, and this opinion was communicated to the people here. Look at the result! A complete transformation has been made, and a visit to Hilo is made pleasant to the extent that one may repose in a good bed, in a new hotel, provided with all modern conveniences, and be sure of a good breakfast in the morning. The hostess, Mrs. Grant, is genial even as she says to the late-arriver: "It's the early bird catches the egg." There's an air of cheerfulness about the place that makes the guest feel welcome and fills him with a desire to remain.

Messrs. Egan and Ragsdale, two young Californians, have just purchased the coffee plantation of Bashaw and Lund at the 22-mile post for \$18,000. The property consists of 300 acres, 75 of which are planted and will bear next year at a profit. Some of the trees even now have a pound of berries on them. This is but one instance of new settlers coming into the coffee belt, and I am told that a dozen new places have been opened in Olaa during the past summer. Far back from the road, in some instances, the Japanese are doing well. Hoshina has a fine plantation, and others are more or less successful. These places, and those as far along the coast as Laupahoehoe, will cause new settlements in Hilo, not as great, perhaps, but on the same principle as Leadville was the feeder that made Denver wax fat.

Considerable interest is manifested in the tour of Consul-General Haywood, C. L. Wright and Frank Dodge. Americans here are of the opinion that if coffee culture in Hawaii is reported upon favorably by Consul Haywood, people in the States will accept it as authoritative, rather than as a boom, and will be inclined to invest their money.

Those gentlemen left the Kinau at Kawaehne, and made the overland trip to Honokaa in a buckboard. They will inspect the various plantations as far as Laupahoehoe, arriving there about Tuesday next; then they will come into Hilo to catch the Kinau on their next trip and do Puna for about three days. Before or after Puna—probably after—they visit Olaa. D. Howard Hitchcock will go to Honolulu on the next Kinau. He has 15 new canvases, ranging from 12x26 to 30x36, new studies and good ones. The young artist has departed from his former style and adopted one which may be considered "Of the French, Frenchy." At the same time, it is an improvement; he pays more attention to composition, and instead of making exact reproductions of nature, as it appears to him, he picks out what, in his opinion, is most pleasing. His new pictures will be seen in the next Art League exhibition.

The island of Hawaii in general, and Hilo in particular, has never been con-

sidered a stronghold of the annexation sentimentalists. On the contrary, the feeling has been reported as leaning in the other direction. The reason is not altogether plain to those who consider but two parties as in the field for supremacy—Annexationists and Republicans.

The annexation opinion is as divided as on the subject of a wharf. On the whole, I think Hilo needs a wharf as much as it needs annexation. On the arrival of the Kinau last night the water was low, and the passengers were sent in the small boats to Waialea. The first boat grounded, and the passengers waded until the rocks were reached, then crawled overland to the docks. The occupants of the second and third boats were, in this respect, more fortunate, for they succeeded in reaching the landing. It rained, though, and rained with as much vigor as on the evening of President Dole's reception to Senator Morgan, and the passengers experienced a genuine Hilo drenching for 20 minutes. For years Hilo has been calling out for a wharf. The last Legislature appropriated \$50,000 with which to build it, and—Hilo still needs a wharf.

Hilo, October 14, 1897.

MONEY IN RHEA FIBRE.

Australian Colonies Interested in the Plant.

Mr. Max Rowl will sail for Australia by the steamship Ormuz, with the object of negotiating with the various Premiers on the matter of the cultivation of rhea, a valuable fibre plant, in the Australasian colonies.

Hazel's Annual for 1897 says: The rhea plant is a variety of the nettle family, which grows luxuriantly in India. From the delicate fibres in its bark the finest and strongest textile fabrics can be produced, and the manufacture of such fabrics is unrivaled. The hindrance to its use has hitherto lain in the difficulty and cost of separating the fibres from the gums and cortex of the bark in which they are imbedded. However, an Anglo-Indian chemist, Mr. Gomess, has succeeded in elaborating a chemical process which frees the fibre from the resins in which it is imbedded, by the use of zincate of soda; and this process, after numerous trials, the Indian Government has pronounced a complete success. According to an article in the Times of the 10th of August, 1896, a large demand has consequently sprung up for the "ribbons" or strips of dried bark, and the probability is that the industry may assume enormous proportions, and even rival the cultivation of jute. The fibre may be produced in practically unlimited quantities, and the Indian Government is spreading information as to the best means of cultivating the plant and of preparing and drying the "ribbons" for market. Rhea fibre can be worked into every variety of fabric, from velvets to laces. It is especially suitable, from its lightness and toughness, for tents and ship canvas, and it is found to be far more durable than linen. There is a Rhea Fibre Treatment Company, with headquarters in London.

Mr. W. Soutter, manager of the Acclimatization Society's gardens, has kindly supplied us with the following notes on rhea:

It is interesting to note that Mr. Max Rowl is on his way to Australia, in the interests of the cultivation of rhea. We are, perhaps, as well posted as regards its successful culture as Mr. Rowl, and except the visitor comes posted with the information as to how the fibre can be profitably cleaned and extracted, we shall be very little further ahead than we are now. That rhea can be successfully grown in the colonies is no doubt whatever. The Acclimatization Society has for the past 15 years been growing rhea at Bowen Park with unqualified success, and during that time the society has distributed many thousands of plants of rhea along the entire coast-line of Queensland. There is, therefore, plenty of the raw material in convenient centers for Mr. Rowl to work from, and the society has a large stock to distribute as well. The difficulty hitherto has lain in the separating of the fibre from the woody tissue and the pulp. For many years the Indian Government have offered large rewards for an invention that will do the work successfully, but, so far as I know, the reward has never been claimed, no machine having been invented that gave full satisfaction. Of late years chemical science has been brought to bear upon the question, with the result that the fibre can be more easily separated; but this is done at the expense of both the lustre and strength of it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Rowl will come prepared to teach growers how to prepare the product for the market, for there are hundreds of planters who are ready to grow rhea if the preparations of the fibre for the market is not too costly.

—The Queenslander.

HOLDING HER OWN.

Hawaiian-Born Americans Proud of the Republic.

George Parsons Lathrop says in Leslie's Weekly that Hawaii is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable instances on record of a small republic holding her own, with very slender military power, among the great family of nations. In this respect she reminds one of Switzerland, or of the still smaller Republic of Andorra, in the Basque Provinces of Northern Spain, which continues to this day as a self-governed territory, free from monarchism. The Army of Hawaii numbers only 800 men; but these troops are well equipped with modern weapons and accoutrements, and thoroughly disciplined. Of the eight companies forming the army, or, rather,

the regiment, that protects the islands, two—Company E and Company F—are regulars, always on duty and under pay. Captain Broome was a regular officer, but declined to take any pay, preferring to serve gratuitously because he did not need money, and was chiefly interested in doing what he could to aid the young Republic in an unselfish spirit of American love of liberty.

The six other companies are made up of volunteers, who receive no money compensation whatever, but are as carefully equipped and drilled as the regulars, and subject to a call to active duty at any moment. One of these volunteer or militia companies (differing from the regulars only in not being in service all the time and in not taking pay) is composed entirely of Kanakas—that is, natives of the Hawaiian race. This fact would seem to suggest that the Hawaiians are not opposed to annexation.

Of course, there are many native Hawaiians who are white and are Americans. They were born in the islands, as their fathers lived there long years ago. As I myself was born there, I know something about the conditions. The American residents, most of them have made that country their home (but very generally have retained their American citizenship) have developed the country, have created its local prosperity, and have established a commerce of very large proportions between the islands and the United States. When I was a boy there, all our people spoke and thought of the United States as "home," and there was never any doubt then that the little group so centrally placed in the Pacific must, in the end, become a part of the United States. That was 38 years ago.

TO EVADE THE LAW.

Attempt to Send in Aliens by Way of Victoria.

A late Chronicle tells of an ingenious and presumptuous attempt to evade the alien contract labor law which has just been discovered and thwarted by Immigration Commissioner Walter P. Stradley of San Francisco in connection and co-operation with Consul-General Melvor at Kanagawa, Japan. Sixteen Japanese laborers who were denied opportunity to come directly to this port from Japan by Consul-General Melvor tried to slip in through Victoria, and were intercepted in San Francisco, and by direction of Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly will be sent to Japan direct by the Gaelic, instead of being sent to Victoria, whence they came to San Francisco.

By the Coptic on her last trip Commissioner Stradley received advice from Consul-General Melvor at Kanagawa that seventeen Japanese laborers had been refused passage on the Coptic to San Francisco because he had found in their possession labor contracts to be performed in the United States. Being refused passage direct they secured passage by the steamship Columbia to Victoria, B. C. Of this fact the Commissioner was advised. When the Walla Walla arrived recently from Victoria with nearly a hundred Japanese on board a very close inspection was made. Immigration Inspector A. H. Giffney, by close questioning and a comparison of names and other information in his possession, found sixteen of the seventeen Japanese who had been denied passage on the Coptic among the passengers of the Walla Walla.

Commissioner-General Powderly was at once put in possession of this information by telegraph, and today he wired instructions to Commissioner Stradley to deport them directly to Yokohama. Arrangements were made with the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for passage on the Gaelic, which sails from here September 21st. Yesterday the sixteen were transferred to that vessel and will remain aboard of her until they are landed in Japan.

It is unusual to make deportations to any other foreign port than that from which those deported came to this country. But in this case the evidence was so clear and direct that the real destination of these laborers when they left Yokohama was the United States, and that going by way of Victoria was a mere subterfuge, that it was thought best to deport them to Japan rather than to Victoria, as in the latter event there is no doubt that they would seek some other means of entering this country.

It has not yet been learned who contracted for the labor of these men in the United States, but investigations are now on foot to determine that question.

The shipping of the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, continues to show a most astonishing decrease, and bids fair if the shrinkage goes on at the present rate to be practically wiped out of existence altogether in another decade. During the past 13 years the total tonnage has declined over one-half of the whole, or by 448,226 tons, from 890,810 tons, in 1884, to 442,584 tons in 1896, both years included. In 1884 Nova Scotia had 3,019 vessels, of a total tonnage of 543,885, while she now has only 2,661, with a tonnage of 315,325. New Brunswick owned 1,096 vessels, with a tonnage of 114,719. Prince Edward Island possessed 234 vessels, with a tonnage of 39,213, and now she has 174, with a tonnage of 16,540. In brief, Nova Scotia has 358 vessels and 228,510 tons less, New Brunswick 122 vessels and 192,043 tons less, Prince Edward Island 60 vessels and 22,673 tons less.—Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Herald.

MORGAN'S LETTER

Written From Honolulu on the
Subject of Annexation.

LOCAL SITUATION AS HE SAW IT

United States Must Occu-
py Pearl Harbor.

With Its Precipitous Shores the
Harbor Can Easily
Be Fortified.

While Senator Morgan was in Honolulu he wrote a letter on the subject of annexation to the New York Herald. Extracts of it were published in the local papers. We reprint it below in full:

There is no active or organized opposition to annexation in Hawaii. Some royalists naturally regret every step that leads to the dedication of the country to free self-government, which is now beyond reversal, and they excite the apprehensions of some natives that annexation will tend to their social degradation. But the effort and its results are insignificant. The less informed classes are free from political cares, and those of the educated classes are free from all jealousy toward the white race. Their desire for annexation is intense and earnestly patriotic.

They are American in the most decided form, without any tolerance of Asiatic theories or forms of civilization. They copy nothing from the Asiatics, while they eagerly adopt the customs and manners of the Americans. If there is any actual controversy about annexation in the Republic the fact is not discernable in any open demonstration that it is at all important. A meeting at Hilo recently, in opposition to annexation, was a failure, the people taking no interest in it. The settled and universal conviction is that this is an American question between American people, as it has always been in our dealing with it. Annexation to the United States, or a protectorate by our Government, are the issues to which all discussion is confined, it being agreed on all sides that the islands will not have the settled prosperity and contentment they need and deserve if their foreign relations are to depend upon their naval power for security and freedom from agitation.

For want of metals and fuel the "sea power" of the islands is far short of the importance of their agricultural productions and of their value as a commercial center and as a place of rest and refreshment and for supplies and repairs for navigators. We can supply these wants quicker and more conveniently than any other country, and this fact must necessarily draw Hawaii to us "with hooks of steel" that no power can destroy. In this respect our only rival is Great Britain, through the Straits of Fuca.

Whatever country furnishes ships of war and of commerce to Hawaii will find here ample material for supplies and a body of native sailors that are not excelled in many of the best qualities by any people in the world. This will be the nucleus of our supremacy in the navigation and commerce of the North Pacific. As to the wealth and power this will bring us, all commercial history is full of narrative. If conjecture need to be indulged, the wildest fancy would become tame in the presence of obvious facts that already are visible at Honolulu.

VALUE OF PEARL HARBOR.

Considered in a sense as broad as the distance between Asia and America, there is no place on either coast, or in any island of the Pacific Ocean, that is of equal importance and value to commerce or naval power as Pearl Harbor. The reasons are that it is central in the arc of the great circle, north of the equator, that is described by the coasts of Asia and America. It has the best climate of any port on either coast. It affords the best and cheapest shelter to shipping, and the least expensive ways for provisioning, repairing, coaling and watering vessels of any size.

The sea line of the harbor is a coral reef, that is about eight miles from the shore of the harbor, in its inland stretch, on a direct line. The bay divides into three bodies of water as it reaches inland, all nearly of equal size and depth. The peninsulas that thus divide the waters approach the entrance through the outer bar—the coral reef—within a distance of three miles, and command it absolutely. Inland, the shores of the harbor, with their meanderings, are included in a space about six miles wide, as will be seen by consulting a chart of the harbor. The outer bar is of soft corals, and easily removed by pumping, and the space to be dredged is less than a half mile.

All these questions are put at rest

by the dredging of the same kind of a bar at Honolulu, not six miles further up the coast, and are no longer debatable. The work is of the lightest character of sea dredging. Both outside and inside this narrow reef the water is over 60 feet deep, and Pearl Harbor, from the bar to its extreme limits inland, is without any obstruction and is of sufficient depth for the largest ships. Five hundred sail could easily be moored to the shores in positions of perfect safety.

Deep water is found all along the shores of the bay, all of which are perpendicular walls of stone. They could scarcely be more regular or useful if they had been built by skilled workmen. On the side of the bay next to Honolulu hills from the sea coast are from 100 to 500 feet high. Guns on these elevations would easily command the entrance to both harbors, while within Pearl Harbor and back of Honolulu the points available for harbor defense could scarcely be more advantageous.

The cost of land for these works will be what the United States chooses to give. It should be what a court and jury would award on a full hearing. The courts here are very high models of wisdom and justice. The channels of Pearl Harbor are all deep, with rock-bound shores that are perpendicular. A vessel can be moored at almost any place along miles of shore line and will be out of sight from sea, except the top riggings. The largest ship can easily turn around in the narrowest parts, while a dry-dock can be constructed at a low cost in any place in Pearl Harbor with walls excavated in the rock.

Commander H. E. Nichols, commanding the Benington, is now completing the survey commenced by Admiral Walker. When his report is made the technical facts will appear, which present the outward summing as they appear to the eye of the ordinary observer.

Enough is obvious to the most unskilled person to create the firm conviction that Pearl Harbor cannot be excelled as a location for a naval station, or a great seaport, or a fortress in the sea, or as the site of great cities, or in furnishing beautiful homes for the industrial classes or for wealthy people, in a soft and temperate climate, where nature reveals in the beauty of flowers and the richness of fruits and in the life-sustaining productions for the support of dense populations. How the United States can do without this harbor—to say nothing of the other islands—is the question that this generation must answer at its peril.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

A UNIQUE LIBRARY.

Open Only Four Times Each Year to Its Patrons.

The Howard Library, of Gilmanton, Wis., is certainly unique, says an exchange. It has about 3000 books and an annual circulation of about 8000 volumes, and yet the library itself is open but four times a year. The library was founded by Sidney Howard in memory of his son, Knowlton Peck Howard, who settled in Gilmanton some time during the '50's, and who was killed fighting for the Union during the civil war.

The books of the library are kept in a church, which is used by the people of all denominations, and is called the Union Church. The library is open only four times a year—on the first Saturdays in March, June, September and December. At these quarterly meetings the members gather and return their borrowed books. The striking feature of the management of the library is its method of loaning its books. On the mornings of the winter meetings the members and their families begin to gather at the library, some of them driving six or eight miles, bringing their borrowed books in satchels, bushel baskets, soap boxes and other convenient and inconvenient receptacles, and their lunches in paper packages, pockets and pails. The books returned are examined by the officers and proper penalties are imposed for loss or misuse of books.

Then a business meeting is held, after which the loaning of the books begins, and there may be fun at any time.

Mr. A. brings up an armful of twenty or thirty books, which he wishes to borrow, and piles them on a table beside the president, who is now, ex-officio, the auctioneer. This officer calls off the titles of the books in rotation, adding after each: "How much am I offered?" It is easy sailing at first. No one bids on some of the books, which have been in the library a few years, but when the auctioneer holds up "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," which Mr. B. and Mrs. C. want, the bidding starts, and before Mr. A. gets the new volume he has agreed to return a good share of its cost to the common treasury. Sometimes a rash young man has boasted that he would take a certain book home with him, and his comrades, with many sly winks, quietly raise the bids to the limit of prudence before letting him have it. On a number of occasions a husband and wife, while separated by the crowd, have unwittingly bid against each other and paid a round sum for a book that the family has long been talking about. One volume, which described life in Andersonville Prison, brought more than \$5 to the treasury before it was worn out. This was two or three times its cost. After books have gone the rounds and are well worn, they are frequently sold at auction, and thus many families have secured small private libraries.

ANOTHER STATE

Proposal Said to be Brewing for
Next Congress.

STATE TO BE CALLED SUPERIOR

To be Taken from Michi-
gan and Wisconsin.

Upper and Lower Peninsulas
Are Now Widely Sep-
arated.

It is said in Washington, according to late dispatches, that the United States Government proposes to make a new State, to be called Superior, out of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan. Grant Eldredge writes of the proposed new State as follows:

For many years, in fact, almost since its admission to the Union in 1837,



Michigan has been divided by Lake Michigan. If you will look on the map you will see that Michigan is cut in two a little more than midway to the north. The upper part of the peninsula above the lake is known in the State as the Upper Peninsula. The lower part is the Lower Peninsula.

Of course, Michigan has been under one Governor, but for a very long time the people of the Upper Peninsula have felt that they did not receive the same attention and advantages as the people on the north, Lake Huron and Lake Superior of the Lower Peninsula. Besides that, they claimed that they were further north, and subject to different climatic laws and that, therefore, they should not be treated the same as the lower Michigan people.

To settle the dispute, there have been negotiations pending for some time to make this peninsula into a different State, and in order to give it proper size, to cut a slice off Wisconsin, this slice to be added to the peninsula.

Now, to determine just what the new State will be, to draw a line from Green Bay westward and a little downward, to the Mississippi river and then take all that lies above it as far as Lake Superior, and you will have the new State of Superior as correctly as can be drawn now.

Of all the States in the Union, this State stands about the best chance of making its mark. It has Lake Superior and Michigan on the east, on the south Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, and on the west Minnesota, the Mississippi river and a little of Lake Superior.

Besides this magnificent location, the State of Superior starts in with a population of nearly one million people. Its size will about correspond to that of Kentucky, which it also resembles in shape. It is well watered by many small rivers and it contains a sea coast which is second to no other State.

Besides this, Superior has an inexhaustible mining supply. It contains iron and copper enough, were its output fully worked, to supply the whole world, and its building stone is remarkable all across the country. Its mining facilities make it a Klondike in copper.

Its cities, though not as large as those of the Lower Peninsula, are very flourishing, and West Superior, which will be the metropolis of the new State, is considered finer in its possibilities than any other city of the Central United States.

The way in which Michigan came to have an upper peninsula and the manner in which it was divided is very interesting. Michigan was the thirteenth State admitted into the Union and came in by act of Congress in January, 1837. It extended further south than it now does and westward to the Missouri river, but owing to some political deal on its admission, a part of its southern border was cut off and given to Ohio. A strip had also been given to Indiana a few years before. After Michigan became fully settled as a State the Governor of Michigan made a great fuss about these slices that had been cut off and so, to quiet him, what is now known as the Upper Peninsula was granted to him. This made a State

that was separated by a great body of water, but notwithstanding this obstacle Michigan has always ruled both its upper and lower peninsulas as well. Another reason for making a new State out of the peninsula is that Michigan is a State of great climatic difference. The climate of the southern portion is warm, but that of the northern part is rigorous. Take Detroit, which has a mean annual temperature of 48 degrees, and that of Sault Ste Marie, which is 40 degrees. This is a difference of 8 degrees between the different parts of the State. Along the northern part there is a great deal of apple raising, but in the peninsula there are vineyards, and, of course, the same agricultural laws cannot apply to both of these.

It is said that all the preliminary work of making this State has been gone through with and will be settled when Congress reassembles. The Congressmen of Wisconsin and Michigan are both said to be in favor of it, and such lobbying as must be done in Washington has already been attended to.

The lower Michigan people are said to be in favor of losing their upper peninsula, because they feel that it is no part of them, while the upper peninsula certainly feels that it should be independent.

The new State is said to be one of the richest sections of the country outside of Alaska. It has every mineral that is known, even gold having been discovered there. Its climate is healthy, its rainfall moderate and everything about it is beautiful.

FOR ANOTHER ISLAND.

Portuguese Have a Proposition to Emigrate.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Another Portuguese colonization scheme, under which it is proposed that as many families as would care to

last year this was not considered advisable. The climate is not favorable, and there were fears that they would not be able to live there. Last year Portugal gave its consent to the colonization of Delagoa. It had offered free transportation and had made arrangements to take as many as 1,000 in a year. An expedition was about to sail and orders had been issued for the steamer to call here and take 200 of the Portuguese on board, when for some reason, negotiations were abruptly ended.

Negotiations have been had with the home Government in the present instance, and Portugal has consented to the colonization of Taimoa. The home Government has instructed Charge d'Affaires Canavarro, so the gentleman said, to ascertain from the Portuguese in Hawaii proposing to emigrate, what demands will be made upon Portugal for assurances of a permanent residence or for assistance in transportation. It is thought that there will be no difficulty when once the island is reached. It is not unknown to Portugal. For hundreds of years the control by Portugal has dominated there. In the 14th and 15th centuries, during the period of Portugal's great commercial and naval activity, Taimoa was one of the great depots of the world. A naval station had been established, and there was a sure haven of refuge for the Portuguese merchantmen who sailed in wholesome fear of the pirates, the great devastators of the seas.

Because it is not sailing out into an untried sea, it is believed that many Portuguese in Hawaii will wish to emigrate. The same gentleman who gave the Advertiser information of the scheme, stated that it was believed that already there were at least a thousand Portuguese who would be willing to go. Much depends upon the demands to be made upon the home Government for transportation, should such demands be made.

At the same time, it is also possible that many of the younger Portuguese may not care to leave Hawaii. It is known that there are many Hawaiian-born Portuguese who are confident that with annexation they will become citizens of the United States, upon reaching their majority. For this reason they may not care to leave Hawaii.

WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS.

Hear Dispatches From Portuguese Government.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The scheme of emigrating to Timor Island has not been wholly formulated by members of the Portuguese colony yet. The Portuguese who had written to the Governor of Timor met at the Portuguese Consulate yesterday, in response to the request of Charge d'Affaires Canavarro, who communicated to them the dispatches received from the Portuguese Government, in answer to the petition from Honolulu to the Governor of Timor. This petition to the Governor asked for full particulars of the opportunities that the island could offer to such Portuguese here as had become possessed of the idea of emigrating.

After reading to them the dispatches from the home Government, asking information on the correspondence, the Portuguese Consul asked the signers of the petition to the Governor of Timor to express their plans more definitely, so that he might communicate their desires to the Portuguese Government, according to his instructions.

The signers explained their position and gave their plans in detail. They said that under the present conditions in Hawaii they saw very little hope for the Portuguese. The Asiatic and other immigration was forcing a competition which was becoming hard for them. This competition was becoming apparent in many branches. On the plantations the laborers were receiving wages which discouraged the man of large families, as it was insufficient for their proper support. For this reason they preferred going to some other country, provided they received good inducements.

They also requested Senhor Canavarro to obtain from the Governor of Timor more definite information of the resources of the island and the conditions obtaining there, and what their condition would be, provided they emigrated. They also requested him to inquire from Portugal what encouragement their plans would receive from the Portuguese Government.

It was proposed by the signers yesterday that two of their number go to Timor and have a conference with the Governor on the subject, and to examine personally into the situation. They wished Senhor Canavarro to obtain permission from Portugal for them to make such a visit, and at the same time to request the home Government to encourage emigration to some other Portuguese possession in Africa, provided the investigation at Timor proved that the opportunities were unfavorable.

Senhor Canavarro promised to communicate their petition and all the details to the Portuguese Government.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that George S. Houghtailing must return to Mrs. Eliza Richard, who was formerly his ward, the piece of land which he took over to himself by securing from her a deed of the property. The ward was living in his family at the time of the transfer of the deed, and her claim was that she was not informed of the condition of her accounts which he had not rendered to the Court. The case was brought up on an appeal from the Circuit Court.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



MISS ANITA HEMMING.

The young woman graduated from Vassar college with high honors and her associates admired her for her marked intellectuality and beauty. Now the fact that she had negro blood in her veins has become known and caused a sensation.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

We have just received

A supply of the

SPECIAL IMPROVED

Aluminum Cane Knife

Which we have had manufactured for this market. It is light, well balanced, and specially tempered.

The great success attained by the

NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe

Gives us confidence to recommend this new Cane Knife.

We have lately received a large supply of Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Shelf Hardware, Portable Forges, Anvils, Vises, Road Scrapers, Stone, Blacksmith and Drill Hammers, Etc. Also a line of

Toledo Razor-Blade Pocket Knives.

Kindly call and examine our stock.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LD.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

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Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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Honolulu.

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H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bagattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Cranes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silicates, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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JEWEL

STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

NOW T. K. JAMES

Is Chosen Manager of the Hawaiian Hotel.

MANY CHANGES TO BE MADE

Two or Three Stories Will be Added.

New Man Talks on the Prospects Encouragement of Tourist Travel a Feature.

The management of the Hawaiian Hotel will change today, when T. K. James, late chief steward of the O. S. S. Australia, and a man who has had many years of experience in the hotel business, will replace P. Lucas, while the latter, a trustworthy and most obliging man in every way, will have charge of the bar. Mr. James, in speaking of the matter to a reporter of this paper last night, said:

"When I came to Honolulu on the Australia it was with the intention of arranging, if possible, to place capital in the Hawaiian Hotel and of assuming the management of it. I was not sure at first that I could come to the agreement in mind, but now everything has been arranged, my terms have met with cordial approval and I am here to stay as manager of the hotel. It is needless to say all the responsibilities of the management of the hotel, as in other well-regulated places of the kind, will fall upon my shoulders, and no one, not excepting the other owners themselves, will have anything to say. This has been agreed upon in writing, and papers to that effect will be signed tomorrow.

"You can readily see that, owning part of the hotel myself, I will throw my whole soul into the work of bringing it up to the proper standing of a first-class place, and of remedying the defects that have been piling up for years. Of course, you will see, this cannot be done in a short time. There must be steady and systematic work. I shall take up my quarters right in the hotel, or in a cottage connected therewith. In this way I shall be available at all times, and can see personally to anything that, in the course of events, might happen to go wrong. Having said this much in regard to what I intend to do, it might be well for you to let the public know what changes are to be made.

"There are great and small changes on foot, but the former will have to be left until the fall, when the tourist trade slackens, and people will not be put to inconvenience by tearing up and adding on here and there.

"I have begun already to make some of the smaller changes. With me on the Australia came two experienced European cooks who have already taken their places in the culinary department, replacing Chinamen. By a steamer to arrive soon will come a first-class pastry cook to take charge of that part of the work. To cap the climax in the culinary department, the present wooden structure dignified with the name of kitchen will be torn down and a brick department put up in its place, this to be furnished with a large, new range and accessories, soon to arrive.

"As night clerk in the office will be placed a white man, so that tourists will have their dealings with one of their kind, instead of with a Chinaman.

"The whole hotel is to be cleansed. No more dirt and no longer any unhealthful conditions. Everything is to be sweet and clean, so that when one goes into the dining-room he may feel assured that what he eats is the very best, cooked in a clean manner, in a clean place and have the comfort of feeling that when he lies down at night he is upon spotless linen in an apartment that has been thoroughly cleaned and aired. Same rule will apply to the cottages. They are to be received equally as careful attention. Then as to the yard; well, just wait until you see the pretty plans that are in mind.

"Very soon the front verandahs are to be widened, thus affording more comfort, both during the warm hours of the day, when the guests are seeking for cool spots, and in the evening, when on easy chairs they are willing away the moments with fragrant cigar and pleasant converse.

"If you think that is all we are going to do, you are mistaken. In the fall, when the tourist trade slackens, you will see two, or even three, stories rising above the present ones, and you will see elevators running up and down, with the boys in regulation caps and uniforms. That is another point that goes toward the make-up of a first-class hotel—abundant accommodations and a convenient way to get them.

"You have seen the fine hotels in the States? You are soon to have one here. New furniture will take the place of the old, and all things will wear a new aspect. Remember, however, that I want one point understood: The rates are to be raised and kept there. The public, both at home and abroad, is not to be deceived. We will give to our guests the very best, but they must expect to pay for it, just as they do in any other country.

"The object is to get the trade back again and to coax tourists to this lovely place, with its unparalleled climate. They have been traveling into the Southern States and into Southern California. We want some of them to

come out here, and they will, too, when once it is learned that a first-class hotel is in existence in Honolulu.

Those who know Mr. James and the success he has achieved in the management of hotels, will know at once that he means to do just what he says. What a comfort it will be to the public to feel that there is really one place in Honolulu worthy the name of a first-class hotel. People who are in the habit of frequenting such places will make no protest against money paid out when they find that they are really getting the very best of everything. It is the paying out of money and receiving in exchange therefor something of an inferior quality that tests the good nature of such people.

New blood has entered into the management and arrangement of Hawaiian Hotel affairs. Every person on the Islands who has Hawaii's best interests in mind must needs lend hearty support and encouragement to the new regime. Let Hawaii have a first-class hotel and people from abroad, when they have learned of it, will gather in to give the place life and to set more money into circulation. This is the opinion of those who are looking to see Honolulu possess first-class accommodations for tourists.

TAX COLLECTION.

What a Kona Man Says About Hawaii.

A Kona resident called at this office last evening, and in the course of conversation, expressed a desire to see a change made in a method which, he said, is sometimes used for collecting taxes on Hawaii. It is his fear that unless such a change is made the collectors may be liable to serious injury. He said:

"As it is now, the deputy tax assessors and their assistants can stop a Chinaman or a Japanese on the road and demand from him his receipt. Of course, each and every one of the officers has a right to do that. Now, what under the sun is to prevent a rascal who never saw the inside of a tax office from stopping a man in a lonely place on the road and demanding his tax receipt? This has been done many times and bogus receipts have been given to the poor fellows thus duped, for upon coming to a bona fide collector, just such useless receipts have been found on their persons. The letters that the tax officers carry around with them to show their authority cannot be read by the majority of Chinamen and Japanese. The only way I see to remedy the evil is to give each of the tax officers a badge. That will soon make the people know that authority is on the road.

"As it is now, the Chinese and Japanese have been fooled so often by bogus collectors that they are beginning to put on a bold front and are giving the collectors trouble. It will only be a matter of time, if things are not changed, when some collector will be found dead on the road. The Japanese particularly are putting on an ugly front.

"I know of a thing that happened only a short time ago and while it does not bear on the tax matter, shows the mood that people are getting into. A native officer stopped a Chinaman on the road and asked him for his letter of release from the plantation on which he had been working. The Chinaman acquiesced very meekly and reaching down, began to undo his bundle. He jumped up again like a flash and poked a 38 calibre revolver under the officer's nose, saying at the same time: 'There's my release. Do you want it?' The officer spurred up his horse and set out for home as fast as the animal could carry him."

Still in Alaoo.

King Malietoa, of Samoa, says an exchange, is at present staying at an old Malietoa possession at Alaoo, where he sought refuge during the German campaign of 1887. His Majesty has about 20 men with him, and these are erecting several Samoan houses and clearing the bush, which threatened to destroy the plantations. Alaoo, though only about four miles from Apia, is little known, yet it is one of the most picturesque places in Samoa.

Indigestion Loss of Strength And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

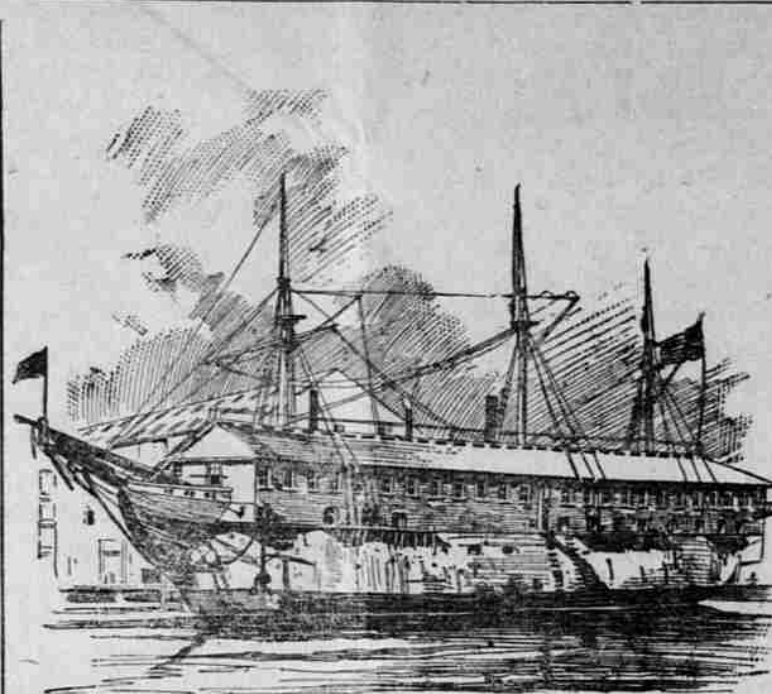
The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.



"OLD IRONSIDES" AS SHE IS TODAY.

The frigate Constitution, the gallant "Old Ironsides," has been put into the dry dock at the Kittery navy yard to be patched up for her trip to Boston, where she is to celebrate her hundredth birthday. Her live oak timbers are yet good, but her casing is said to be punk. It would cost \$300,000 to rebuild her so that she would be a lasting object lesson for coming generations of patriotic Americans. In her old fighting days she was the conqueror of the Guerriere, the Java, the Cyane and the Levant.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

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We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

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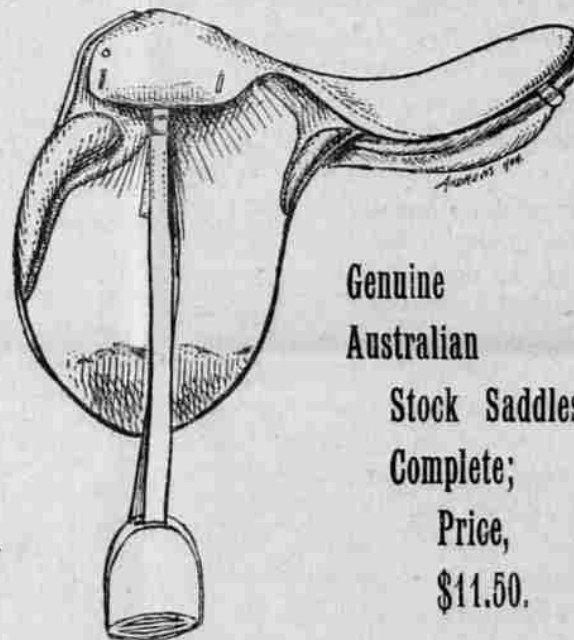
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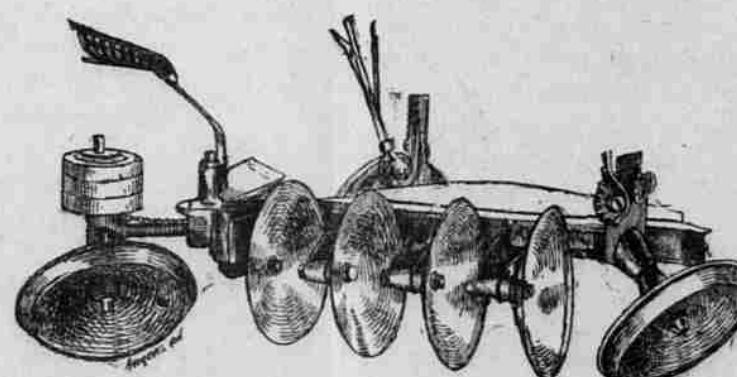


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WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wai naku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Manager.

Whether to Annex

A Turkey belonging to a neighbor will soon be the most important question to be settled by the American citizens of the New South. This being the case, don't you want a Bird Cage? We have received a fine line of them and can furnish you one for a very small sum of money, or can fit you out with a very fancy one. Breeding Cages, Parrot Cages, and every sort of a cage, at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.



We Have Been So Busy of Late Selling the



And which we keep on selling, that the following facts have been temporarily thrown in the shade:

New Process Gasolene Stoves



Are Preferred by many on account of

Little Heat,
Quick Work,
and
Perfect Safety,

Being supplied by drop feed. There are now in use on the Islands about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE of these Stoves, without a single report of accident.

ON ACCOUNT OF OVERSTOCK

For the month of October, we will sell

At Cost!

A good chance for a bargain.

Household Supply Dept.



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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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CLOCKS AND WATCHES

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 18, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

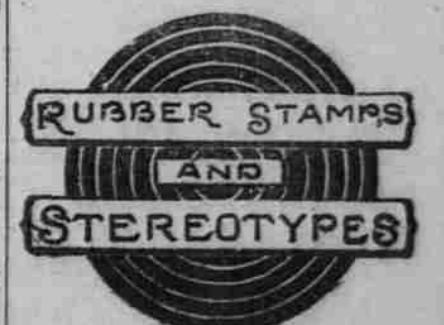
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz., by all chemists.

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J. T. DAVENPORT.
25 GERRARD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897

THE NATIVE AND THE NEGRO.

Some extended inquiry among the natives, discloses their general and sincere suspicion that, in the event of annexation, they will be treated in social, if not in political matters, like the American negroes. The native and the negro are now, and will continue to be placed on very different footings in America. But it is difficult to prove this to the native, because the proof lies rather in opinion than by demonstration. Recently Liliuokalani crossed and re-crossed the continent in the Pullman cars, with all of the privileges of the white traveler. We believe that the negro would not be permitted the same privilege of travel. She was entertained in hotels which refuse the negro any accommodation.

The reason why a distinction is made in the American popular mind, between the negro, on the one hand, and the Indian and Hawaiian, on the other hand, cannot be readily understood by the native, nor even by the educated European.

The prejudice against the negro lies not so much in color, as in other matters, such as ignorance, lack of thrift, general reputation for uncleanness, and coarseness of feature. The same distinction exists between white and white. The Irish bog trotter had hardly a better footing than the negro, thirty years ago. These prejudices are not radical, but temporary. Thirty-five years ago, in the large cities of the Atlantic coast, horse cars were "reserved for colored people," owing to this prejudice. But gradually the whites occupied them. If you asked the conductor why they did, he replied: "They'd rather sit next a nigger than lose five minutes." By 1870, the reservations were withdrawn. Trade conquered the prejudice. Dr. Bagby, a noted Southerner, used to say, "we are vastly superior to the nigger, of course, but when in the course of time, rich niggers come, and they have daughters, our young white fellows will cross the color line fast enough."

Today, there is an extreme prejudice against the negro in the Northern States. He is excluded from many hotels, restaurants, theatres, schools and churches. At Atton, Illinois, only two weeks ago, negro children were excluded from the public schools. A girl in Vassar college, with so little negro blood, that it could hardly be detected, after three years' residence, has not been saved from dismissal, by a "charitable" act. The prejudice at the South against the negro is as strong, but of a different kind. One of President McKinley's negro postmasters has just been shot in Georgia, because he accepted the office.

The time has not arrived for a discriminating popular judgment regarding the negroes. They are all classed alike. The larger part of the race is descended from the low types from the Congo river. They have their lips clear cut, even Grecian features, and overmatch the poor "white trash." From this class come the surprises, the men of ability. One of these, from Washington city, a pure black, was the manager of the China Merchant's Steamship Company, when King Kalakaua visited Shanghai in 1881. He was married to a beautiful English girl, and though cordially received by the Europeans, was entirely ignored by the American residents. The prejudice was not really against

the man, but against the ignorant race to which he belonged.

But it is character and not color which draws the line. The Indian, superior for obvious reasons to the average negro in independence of character, does not come within the color line. Here, again, prejudice does its curious work. The Western people regard the Indian as a wild animal. The Eastern people overestimate him. One of the difficulties in maintaining discipline in the large Eastern schools for Indians, is the persistent desire of the white girls to flirt with them. More than one Indian student has been sent away from a New England farm house, where he was learning the art of agriculture, because the romantic girls made love to him. General Parker, a half breed Cherokee Indian, served with distinction during the war, on General Grant's staff. No negro ever reached his rank, nor could he be expected to do so. Until the emancipation act, the Cherokee Indians were the owners of many slaves.

The causes which created the prejudice against the negro, do not exist in the case of the native Hawaiian. If the native comprehends or realizes the important fact that it is not really founded on color of any kind, he will dismiss his fears.

But we see that the native confuses the social and political status. In many ways, his social condition, and that of the white man, on these Islands, has been distinct. But the rights of both, under the laws, have been carefully protected, and there has been no friction. The native should realize it, that the relations which he bears to the resident American population here, are the relations, which he will bear to the people of the United States, in the event of annexation. But is it foolish to criticize harshly the native's suspicions, regarding his future treatment, so long as the facts stand as they do regarding the attitude of the American people towards the negro. But some service may be done in convincing the native that he is not, and will not, be classed with the negro.

CHILD TRAINING.

The attention of the Board of Education is called to the suggestions contained in a lecture delivered in the Island of Jamaica, by Dr. Morris of the Kew garden. Among other things, he said, regarding the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, that they required a certain amount of skilled knowledge in the cultivators. He says: "The work of training agriculturists must be taught theoretically at least in the elementary schools of the country. Already something is being done in this direction by the Board of Education, and 'two Jamaica readers' have been prepared, the use of which will be compulsory in all schools. These readers consist of lessons on plant life and treatment of common objects of cultivation throughout the Island. In 1887, Mr. Craig furnished a valuable text book on tropical agriculture, and it has greatly assisted in the teaching of agriculture in colleges and schools in Jamaica and the other West India Islands. Various agencies like these cannot fail eventually to raise the character of practical agriculture in the Island, and render the people more capable than at present in responding to the requirements of the markets of the world."

Dr. Maxwell would, if requested, prepare, no doubt, a suitable primer on the subject, and arrange it in a way to meet the needs of the young children. And if, with the instruction, object lessons were furnished, some foundation would be laid for higher instruction subsequently.

If the Louisiana Planter, the organ of the sugar cane interest in

the United States, is correct in its statement that the triumph of beet sugar over cane sugar is merely a question of time, the preparation for the change should be begun early.

The competitors of Hawaii, in the future will be California and Mexico. With California, it will be a competition largely in the fruit trade. That State is carefully educating her people to the best methods of cultivation, and it is now proposed to train the children in the elementary principles of vegetable life.

Our advertising columns tell a curious story of the strangely backward condition of some of the smaller industries. "Ex Australia: peaches, plums, oranges, apples, grapes, nectarines, lemons, celery, cauliflowers, potatoes, cheese, roll butter, crab apples, quinces, onions." These are imported from a country over two thousand miles distant. It is true that the local demand for these articles is so limited, that their cultivation on a large scale would not be profitable, unless there were a foreign market. But the conditions must be changed, and many of these articles be exported to, instead of imported from San Francisco.

The only way for success in this business lies, as Dr. Morris says, in the very best horticultural training. It cannot be begun too soon. Aside from the valuable practical knowledge obtained, the mental training by object teaching, must be valuable if the views of men like President Jordan are correct.

PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION.

There is some idle sort of talk in town about what the Portuguese will do, in the near future. Will they stay here or clear out? Will they become voters, or will they not? And, what will they do?

They will do just what the Americans or Europeans would do under similar circumstances. That is, they will follow their own private interests. They did not immigrate in order to support the Monarchy or the Republic. They came here simply to better their own condition, to get better pay, and a better living. For the same reasons other Europeans and the Americans are here. None of them are political missionaries. They take no interest in politics, until they are out of a job, or there is danger of social disturbance and misrule. The main object in the mind of any poor immigrant is to get ahead. If wages are high, work abundant, and living to be had at reasonable cost, the Portuguese, like other people will be perfectly content to remain, under any form of Government that protects them. They are not distressed about their political condition under annexation. What they do wish to know is, how that act will affect wages, labor and living. The idea seems to be about that the Portuguese laborers are studying very closely the books on political institutions, and are profoundly impressed with the importance of the voting franchise. The truth is, that a few of them are interested in political affairs, but the vast majority of them are much more deeply concerned about acquiring property. Whether they will remain or emigrate to other parts depends entirely on that question.

They, like very many intelligent Americans do not know how annexation will affect the labor conditions, and they are not willing to take the opinions of men in town who "know it all." If annexation brings high wages, or abundant work, there will be no emigration to Timor or to any other place. If annexation does not take place, the Portuguese and the inhabitants generally will be in more or less trouble.

The Portuguese complain of the low rate of wages on the plantations and the want of employ-

ment outside of the plantations. There is foundation for it. At the same time, there are hundreds of these people engaged in ranching, or in the cultivation of coffee, who do not complain, and are prosperous. All agricultural laborers in these Islands, are suffering from the dependence of the community on the single industry of sugar making. From any standpoint of political economy, it is a dangerous condition, and involves violent changes. It hangs by the hair of a legislative act, which may be cut in an instant, as it was once cut to our sorrow. The lack of diversified industries, makes the Portuguese largely dependent upon this single industry also. If there is any shrinkage in this industry, every one will be "squeezed," excepting those in the rice and coffee business, just as in America every one is "squeezed" when the value of grain is low.

The Portuguese have the right to object, just as the Americans have the right to object, to the standard of wages created by the Asiatic. We have trained the younger Portuguese in our schools and by example, to more expensive habits of living, and they are restless because the rate of wages has not been increased accordingly. Any one who studies the situation must see that it may have a very serious side to it, in the future. If annexation ends all Asiatic immigration, wages will undoubtedly rise, and the Portuguese laborer will be benefited by it.

It is quite doubtful whether an emigration to Timor, will benefit the Portuguese. In these Islands they are close to the large American markets, and to a great population which pays and receives, the very highest wages for labor. Emigration to the Westward means closer competition with the millions of Asia and India.

We are in a transition state. The Portuguese, together with other people, must wait, in the hope that a few months will bring us out of the clouds. Those Portuguese who believe that annexation will simply improve their material condition, will favor annexation. Those who are in doubt will simply do nothing; and the most of them will do nothing.

THE "COLOR" QUESTION.

An Indian was recently appointed to an office in Oklahoma, by President McKinley. The people residing in the district when the appointment was made, fully approved of it, in spite of the prevailing opinion that some Indians are wild beasts. Several years ago, Dr. Eastman, an educated Indian physician, married Miss Goodell, of Massachusetts, not only noted for her beauty, but well known to the readers of the "Independent" and other journals of the higher class, as a poetess of excellent reputation. Not the least objection was made to the marriage by the friends of the lady, on account of Dr. Eastman's color, which is very similar to that of the natives in these Islands. The marriage did not, in any way deprive the lady of any social standing. Her husband was admitted, without question into the refined white families of the West and the East. Dr. Eastman is now a Federal officer. There is no more striking instance of the fact that the prejudice against color in America is strictly confined to the negro, for the reasons we have before stated in these columns. The recent appointment by President McKinley of Demas, a negro, to the office of Naval officer in New Orleans has aroused the most intense opposition among the Republicans, although Demas is a Republican and a good "worker." The prominent Louisiana Republicans have informed Mr. McKinley that the appointment will ruin the party in the State, and they cannot hope to maintain

it, if he proposes to keep a "nigger" in such an important office.

These cases illustrate the form of prejudice against color, which exists in America. They clearly demonstrate to the native Hawaiian that he has little reason to fear discrimination against his race.

The native is fully justified in concluding that there is no prejudice against Hawaiian color, from the fact that many most estimable Americans and Europeans have married natives, with happy results. Indeed, a person who has traveled far, and is well informed on the racial question, has said, that on the whole, the marriages of the whites with the natives here, were as "successful" as the marriages of whites in America. This may be an open question. But it is certain that no social standing would be allowed to any white person, in this community, who married a negro woman. It might be grossly unjust to make this exclusion, but it would be made.

The black color is regarded in the States as an evidence of low intelligence, and social degradation. It is good evidence of it, owing to the natural inferiority of the negro, as a race, and, more than that, to the fact that the negro has just emerged from the degradation of slavery. But even this prejudice will gradually pass away, if the negro really raises himself morally and intellectually.

Many of the negroes have increased the violence of the prejudice against themselves, by their grossly ignorant conduct in public places. The native Hawaiian is vastly superior to them in behavior. Indeed, he is really superior in outward conduct to the majority of the white citizens of America, owing to certain racial characteristics. No European sovereign excelled the late King Kalakaua, in personal bearing and social manners. No one will say that the late King acquired them. They were characteristic of the race to which he belonged.

THE "DOCTORED" TARIFF.

The discovery of an interpolation into the Dingley tariff bill, of a clause laying discriminating duties in favor of American vessels, is making some trouble. The Attorney-General has at last given an opinion that the duties cannot be laid, but his reasoning is not very clear, and some of the journalists call it a "Bunsby" opinion, which had no point to it. Senator Chandler has already apologized to his constituents for his want of vigilance, in not detecting the alteration of the law. But Senator Elkins, on the other hand, says the Attorney-General is all wrong, and even if Speaker Reed says the clause "slipped into the bill," he says it is just what ought to have been in, and he glories in it. He says: "It was meant for the ocean what the tariff meant for the land. I think it was American and for that reason I pushed it. This country is bound to be mistress of the seas, just as soon as we get time to attend to it. I worked for success (in quietly getting the clause into the law). Of course I was not going to tell those opposed to the scheme all about it."

Senator Elkins is a strong annexationist, and is entitled to the gratitude of all those who believe in the expansion of American empire. Instead of talking about the glorious Republic, he is a most indefatigable worker in the building up of the commercial marine. The building up of the commercial marine, means, in America, what it does in Great Britain, the securing of trade and strategic outposts. The Senator feels, like the soldier in the late civil war, who stole and killed a sheep contrary to orders. "A man who is risking his life for his country has no time to look up the title to a measly sheep."

The Senator claims that the Attorney-General's opinion is not

an honest one, but dictated by a geographical section, whose interests would be hurt if the Dingley law is enforced. The incident shows how very practical the American politicians are.

The sugar beet, craze now prevailing through the middle American States has been checked at Menominee Falls, Wisconsin. The farmers have large quantities of beets, but the men who contracted to erect the mill have failed to do so, and there will be a loss on the beet crop. The men who undertook to furnish the mill were ignorant of the business and neglected to inspect the successful factories in Nebraska and Utah. But it is said, that if the quality of the beets is approved of, local capital will quickly erect a factory, during the coming year. It is clear enough, that many mistakes will be made, in the development of this industry; but if there is any money in the business, there will be enough enterprise to push it vigorously. But the farmers will find that it is best to make haste slowly. The growth of this industry demands close watching. The beet growers of California discover that the cultivation of this crop is exhausting. The value of fertilizers must be added to the cost of the cultivation. Until this value is well defined by a wide experience, the profit in raising the beets will not be settled. The probabilities are, however, that in any event the profits will be equal to the profits of any other agricultural product.

Yorktown Arrives.

The United States steel gunboat Yorktown, Stockton commanding, arrived in port and anchored in naval row at about 11 a. m. Saturday, after a trip of 14 days from Yokohama. The Yorktown is of 1710 tons displacement, has an indicated horsepower of 3,392, twin screws, 6 6-inch guns in the main battery, 4 6-pound guns in the secondary battery and 2 1-pound and 2 rapid-firing guns. The Yorktown is a sister ship to the Bennington. Her officers are as follows: Commander, C. H. Stockton; Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Winslow; Surgeon, Dr. Bailey; Paymaster, L. C. Carr; Lieutenant Lucien Young, Lieutenant Bell, Ensign Trant. The Yorktown sailed from here November 21, 1894, on her last trip. She will remain here, awaiting orders as to time of departure for San Francisco.

Kau Coffee.

Tom White, freight clerk of the Mauna Loa, has kindly left at this office a photograph of some coffee trees on Us Ranch, Ninole, Kau, which compare most favorably with the finest specimens of any coffee that has ever been grown on these Islands. On a branch picked out at random there were 200 berries. The plants are only three years of age. It might be a matter of interest to know that the ranch received the name of "Us" from the fact that one of Mr. Searle's children said to him one day: "Papa, you go up to us ranch now."

Bruce Waring & Co. will have a pavilion at Cyclomere Park. The judge's stand is just being started.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. cures Liver Ills; easy to take; 100% reliable; 100% effective.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TEACHERS MEET

Interesting and Instructive Program.

Maul's Pedagogues Looking for Improved Methods of Work.

[Special Correspondence.]

MAUI, October 15.—On Monday afternoon, the 11th, 20 teachers assembled in the Makawao School-house and held their second monthly meeting of the fall term. The program consisted of a lesson in sand modeling by C. W. Baldwin; nature study (the cactus plant), by W. C. Crook; and "Aperception," by J. H. Nishwitz. This is stated to have been one of the most interesting meetings held by the local pedagogues.

The Walluku teachers, also, have an organization, with J. A. Moore as president and Mrs. W. A. McKay as secretary. They meet twice a month alternately in Walluku and Waihee. One meeting of every month is devoted to preparing teachers for the examinations. Mr. S. Kellinot acting as tutor in arithmetic and geography, and Mr. J. A. Moore as instructor in grammar and reading. Other meetings are spent in class work. The average attendance at these meetings is 10, which is considered an excellent showing.

The regular island convention of Maui teachers is scheduled to occur on the day after Thanksgiving, in November. The Executive Committee in charge of the annual program are making preparations.

It is said that at the last Summer School in Honolulu 10 teachers from the different islands intending to take the next examinations for grammar school certificates made an agreement that while making the necessary preparations for the examinations, each would specially prepare himself upon one subject and at the Summer School of '98 would act as tutor to the remaining nine upon that subject. They do this to be of mutual assistance.

During last evening, the 15th, the Kahului Social Club gave their first dance in the Knights of Pythias hall in the Custom House building. It was an apron and necktie party, and 16 couples of Kahului and Spreckelsville residents danced to the music of a stringed band until 2:30 a. m. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and bunting. Mr. E. B. Carley acted as floor manager most effectively. This is the first of a series of dances to be given during the winter.

The Walluku people will not protest the last election. Kaa's Hana votes were in accordance with law, it has been found.

Mr. Lyle A. Dickey of Honolulu was on Maui during the week, and conducted a case before the Makawao Court.

Ernest Ross of Honolulu departs for home today, after a pleasant outing in Kula and Makawao.

District Magistrate Noa of Makawao has been trying cases in Walluku recently.

The Thursday Club met at Mrs. C. H. Dickey's, Haiku, during the afternoon of the 14th.

The steamer Helene is calling at Maui ports, in place of the Claudine.

The Kula corn and potato planters don't wish any more rain. The unusual amount of moisture is destroying their crops.

Sheriff L. M. Baldwin has been in Hana during the week.

There is a report of a huge practical joke, which occurred among some prominent club men of Walluku during the week. The story was something as follows: A gentleman returning from Honolulu Wednesday morning finds his favorite mare tied in his parlor; the furniture having been carefully removed. He retaliates by having a mock warrant served upon the perpetrator. Then there is a farcical trial at the office of a certain lively stable and the sentence and finale was a champagne supper. All's well that ends well.

Trade winds and frequent showers are visiting the island.

FIRST MEET.

Season of Bicycle Races at Cyclo-mere Park.

Next Saturday afternoon the gates of the new bicycle track will be thrown open to the public.

The last few weeks has witnessed hard training on the part of the racing men of Honolulu, and the faithful work done inspires the admirers of cycling some exciting races.

Correspondence has been carried on for the last four months with crack riders in the East, and as a result, the Moana, due Thursday, will bring four, and, perhaps, five, racing men, whose reputation as fast riders cannot be questioned. These men will come under a contract to compete in the races with the riders here, and to establish Hawaiian records which will rank favorably with the American, Australian and British records. It is only on account of the fact that the racing season will be over in the States that these men could be engaged to come, but if the public take sufficient interest in the races to patronize them the management will, from time to time, introduce the very best talent obtainable and guarantee good, honest amusement.

From the manner in which the people have interested themselves in the boys' training, a large attendance is expected at both the afternoon and evening races.

Twenty-three large arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each have been so placed around the track and grand stand by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company that the park will be as light as day.

W. A. Wall has personally supervised the construction of the track from plans of the latest and most up-to-date ideas, and from a scientific point it is perfect.

The convenience of the public has been foremost in the minds of the pro-

motors, Messrs. Desky and Weedon, but to avoid any accident it has been deemed advisable to caution those who attend in their private conveyances against leaving their teams with any but trustworthy attendants.

Wall, Nichols Company have seats on sale for the benefit of those who prefer to purchase them ahead of time.

MORE PROTESTS.

Dairymen Do Not Like to Have Cows Killed.

Protests against the killing of dairy cows affected with tuberculosis are still being received by the Board of Health, and the fact that some of these bear the ear-marks of a lawyer's office gives ground for belief that there are complications ahead.

A plan was at one time proposed, which if carried into effect, might have done away with any protests whatever, it is said. It was that the dairy cows be tested for tuberculosis, and in the event of their being affected that they be tagged. This done, an official report of the cows at each dairy found to be affected could have been published. But a cow would have been killed, but the effect on the public would soon have made the dairymen see the necessity of doing away with such animals.

However, the present system is a speedy one, and tends to give the public confidence in the work of the Board of Health. Among all the cows found by the tuberculin test to be affected with tuberculosis, they have not made a single error. The most careful and painstaking attention is paid to each case.

AKI ASSAULTED.

Second Cook of the Mauna Loa Strikes Chief Steward.

There was no end of excitement on board the Mauna Loa, lying at the Inter-island wharf, at supper time Saturday, when Ah Lum, the second cook, struck Aki, the chief steward, with some metal instrument which he held in his hand, and caused a wound which will make an ugly scar.

It seems that Ah Lum is not fond of the head steward, and was wont to pick a quarrel with him at any time whatever. Things ran on in this manner until Saturday, when the assault was made.

It is understood that the trouble between Aki and Ah Lum is a matter of jealousy in regard to the position held by the latter.

Hospital Report.

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

"Gentlemen: We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending September 30, 1897.

"The number of patients at present in the hospital is 72, viz: 45 Hawaiians (35 males and 10 females), 1 Chinese, 4 Japanese and 22 of other nationalities, 24 paying.

"The number of admissions during the quarter was 149, viz: 80 Hawaiians (57 males, 23 females), 2 Chinese, 20 Japanese and 47 of other nationalities.

"Discharged 137, viz: 70 Hawaiians (44 males, 26 females), 5 Chinese, 19 Japanese and 43 of other nationalities.

"Deaths 17, viz: 12 Hawaiians (11 males, 1 female), 3 Japanese and 2 of other nationalities.

"The causes of death were: Cancer of mouth and throat, 1; fracture of skull, 3; gangrene, senile, 1; mesenteric abscess, 1; pancreatitis, 1; paresis, 1; phlebitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; railroad injury, 1; typhoid fever, 3; valvular heart disease, 2. Of the above 4 died within 12 hours and 2 within 24 hours of admission.

"The highest number of patients was 85; lowest, 61; daily average, 71; number of prescriptions, 463.

"There have been 15 major and 10 minor operations and 2 post-mortem examinations.

"The total number of patients treated has been 355, viz: July, 131; August, 108; September, 116.

"Respectfully submitted,

"CHARLES B. COOPER,

"House Physician.

"C. B. WOOD,

"Attending Surgeon."

Circuit Court Notes.

A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus filed an answer yesterday to the bill of complaint of John D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., denying that the plaintiff or his grantors, or either his or their ancestors have had possession or occupation of the premises described in the plaintiffs' declaration for the 20 years next preceding the filing of the same.

Keolona et al. have withdrawn their demurrer and deny the allegations in the complaint of John D. Paris.

J. H. Fisher entered a plea for judgment yesterday, in the case brought against him by J. M. McChesney, denying that the goods and chattels specified, except a certain refrigerator, were the property of Ezra Poppleton at the time when the defendant is supposed to have taken possession of them.

The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has brought suit against the Walluku Sugar Company for some 6,000 acres of land to which there are appurtenant valuable water rights. The land in dispute is a portion of the Ahupuaa of Walluku, Maui, and is now held in the name of Claus Spreckels.

Mrs. Eugene Reis has been appointed guardian of David Malkai.

An exhaustive report in the case of William M. Mahukua vs. Antone Rosa was filed yesterday by the Master, Henry Smith, covering a period of 14 years of defendant's accounts.

On the Golf Links.

Dr. Howard kindly invited a number of people to indulge in a game of golf in Punahou pasture Saturday afternoon. The day was a splendid one, with not a cloud in the sky, and the cooling breezes of Manoa sweeping away the heat the sun attempted to cast down. The links, in the opinion of those of the party who have played on links in the States, are ideal. The land is rolling and plenty of chance for skillful play is afforded. The fence running along the lower part of the pasture forms a first-rate hazard, while

the knolls afford excellent opportunities for long drives. The people present waxed very enthusiastic over the play, and are anxious for the formation of a club. The kindness of Messrs. Dillingham, Weirick and Parker was mentioned. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Haywood, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Stansbury, Miss Henneghan, Miss Juliette King, Mr. Rohrbacher, Mr. Stickney, Mr. Andrews, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mr. George Howard, Dr. Nichols, Mr. Lovekin, Mr. Rodgers. One round of the links was made.

Football Schedule.

At a recent meeting of football men in the basement of the Hawaiian Hotel there were present the managers of both the Regiment and Town teams, as well as several members. The matter of arranging a schedule of games for the season was discussed, and finally it was decided to write the name of each team on a slip of paper and to select some disinterested party to pick out two slips, the teams written thereon to play the first game of the season. William Love did the drawing, and pulled out the Regiment and Punahou teams. The following was then the arrangement agreed upon:

First game—Regiment and Punahou, November 6th.

Second game—Losers in first game to play Town team.

Third game—Winner of first game to play winner of second for championship.

There were none of the Punahou team present, but the schedule has been submitted to the management for approval. It is not likely that there will be any objection.

Chinaman Suicides.

A Chinaman, aged about 34 years, identity unknown, was found dead in one of the stables at Kapiolani Park yesterday morning. He had looped a hay rope about his neck, tied the other end to a rafter, and, kicking away pieces of lumber upon which he stood, soon knew no more of this earth.

A boy discovered the body and telephoned to Police Headquarters. Captain Hookano and officers were sent out and returned at about noon with the body.

Six Chinamen, living on the park grounds, were called in to constitute the Coroner's jury. There were no witnesses, except those who went out to fetch the body. In the opinion of Dr. Emerson the Chinaman had been dead 12 or 14 hours before discovery. A verdict of suicide was brought in. The body was buried in Makiki. Positively nothing could be learned about the dead man.

With Deadly Weapon.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock was busy yesterday afternoon examining into the case of assault and battery of Ah Lum upon Aki, both of the culinary department of the Mauna Loa. The case will come up this morning, and the charge will probably be assault with a deadly weapon.

Aki, the head steward, when seen yesterday, said that the trouble was all about sugar. Ah Lum, the second cook, asked for white sugar for his coffee. He was refused, on account of the fact that this was needed for the passengers. Ah Lum said he intended getting off at some port in Kona, and the chief steward told him he could go. This incensed the steward and hence the action.

Saturday's Baseball.

The baseball game on Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, between two teams of town boys, was begun too late to be finished. Only seven innings were played, and the game was called on account of darkness. The score stood 6 on both sides, so each team paid half towards the good time that came later on. The personnel of the teams was as follows:

First team—Dayton, c.; Jackson, p.; Harris, 1b.; Kaal, 2b.; White, 3b.; Viera, ss.; Lawrence, lf.; Robello, cf.; Hassinger, rf.

Second team—Alwohl, c.; Lemen, p.; Hopkins, 1b.; Gleason, 2b.; Gay, 3b.; Clarke, ss.; F. McGuire, lf.; Vida, cf.; J. McGuire, rf.

Art League Notes.

Art contributing members of the Kilaheua Art League will be reminded that the time draws near when their pictures are to be expected for the autumn exhibition. In the meantime the League as a whole will be invited to enjoy an evening of recreation which promises to be a very attractive beginning for the new year.

Those who have had the opportunity of hearing Miss Edna Kelley will know what is in store for them on this occasion, Thursday evening, October 21.

Sun Insurance Office of London. Bishop & Co. are the Hawaiian agents for the Sun Insurance Office of London, founded in 1710. This company is the largest and oldest purely fire insurance concern in the world, with a capital of \$12,000,000, and net surplus of \$8,000,000. Full particulars as to rates, etc., apply at the bank.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

According to John Wilson, the mystery of the Kaena Point ghost has been explained. It seems that a lot of the Japanese laborers had been eating old fish and had become poisoned. Nightmares and the hallucination of choking resulted. No further trouble has been experienced.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The hotel is beginning to wear a different aspect already.

It is said that the Hagye cure men are coining money in New Zealand.

Breeding cages, parrot and canary cages in all the latest designs at E. O. Hall & Sons.

W. F. Allen, O. P. Emerson and W. H. Rice, Jr., will sail for Kauai on the Mikahala today.

Admiral Miller is a guest of Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon at their home on Nuuanu avenue.

W. R. Castle and W. A. Kinney were passengers for Hamakua on the Noeau yesterday afternoon.

The many surf bathers at Waikiki Sunday were much disappointed, as there was hardly any surf.

W. A. Wall, the surveyor, will leave for Kona on the Mauna Loa Tuesday to continue work in the district.

It is just a little over a month now until the arrival of the Frawley Company in the city. Then the fun will begin.

Vola Clair, the black stallion, formerly owned by Captain Cluney, was sold at auction to Gus Schuman, Saturday, for \$275.

A gentleman in the city with some capital desires to hear the opinion of an expert grower on Tantalus as a place to grow coffee.

Tenders for the construction of a road from Hilea towards the Ninole homesteads will close on October 27th at the Interior Office.

It is said that Mr. Bruner of Hawaii came down on the Mauna Loa for the express purpose of inspecting the work on the new Pall road.

Three police officers have been detailed to examine into the condition of the cesspools of the city. They started on their rounds yesterday.

Good cattle are getting scarce on Hawaii, the island from which most come, and people may soon look for an increase in the price of meat.

L. D. Timmons exhibits in the show windows of the Pacific Hardware Company a sample of Sea Island cotton, grown on his experimental farm near Pearl City.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Finance Office until noon of November 1, 1897, for the sale of Hawaiian Government 5 per cent bonds, to the amount of \$200,000.

The office of Dr. A. J. Derby, dentist, in the Mott-Smith block, corner of Fort and Hotel streets, is now connected by telephone No. 615; residence, 789. Office hours: 9 to 4.

A special term of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Judge Hardy presiding, will be held at Nawiliwili, Lihue, Kauai, on Wednesday, November 10th next, at 10 a. m.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Hayselden of Lanai to L. M. Vettelesen, manager of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, is announced. Miss Hayselden is the daughter of F. H. Hayselden.

Mr. Wait, manager of the Kona Tea and Coffee Company, soon to be sold, is staying at Halealea Lawn. It is understood that a man will come down from the States soon to bid on the land of the company.

The plan adopted by the Sharpshooters' Company of having ladies shoot on their range at a specially-built target, is meeting with great favor. Several of the young society ladies will go down for practice this week.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, went over to Waikane, this island, on the J. A. Cummins yesterday for the purpose of surveying the lands of a hui and other property. He will be absent from the city about three weeks.

The Supreme Court has decided that the three Japanese, convicted of the murder of an interpreter on Spreckelsville Plantation, may have a new trial. The case was sent up on appeal from the Second Circuit Court on Maui in June.

It now turns out that in case enough money can be obtained, more than two commissioners will be sent to Washington to protest against annexation. At present there is only enough money for the two commissioners and the secretary.

The Fischer No. 7 range is popular in Honolulu from the fact that it has given great satisfaction. Other good makes of stoves always in stock. Call and inspect at the Hawaiian Hardware Company, opposite Spreckels' Bank, Fort street.

F. C. Lee, who was, sometime ago, convicted in Honolulu of breaking into a cigar stand on the corner of Bethel and Hotel streets, and who has of late been employed by J. L. Carter as a painter, in Hilo, has been arrested on a shameful charge.

The people who have visited the Kau coffee plantations say that that district will be the rival of Kona in a very short time. Kau, as a coffee-grow-

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BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 800 pages (10 by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 20,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICE LISTS, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARriages, DRUGS, REFRIGERATORS, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on subjects, PHOTOGRAPHY, MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARriages, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CARPETS, TRAY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send us your request, indicate your requirements, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our unlimited facilities for filling orders expediently at minimum prices.

Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ing district, has been laughed at. Only a smile can be coaxed forth now, and soon that, too, will disappear.

The Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd., are in receipt of a supply of special improved aluminum cane knives, new improved planters' hoe, shelf hardware, etc. Call and examine the new stock, as you are sure to find what you are looking for in the above lines.

The trustees of the Lunalilo estate will sell under foreclosure of mortgage, at the salesrooms of J. F. Morgan, Queen street, on Saturday, November 28th, several tracts of valuable land in Kalihi Valley. Further particulars of Wm. O. Smith, Fort street.

J. Hopp & Co., King and Bethel streets, have just received a nice line of medium-priced bed-room suits. Down cushions, any size, made to order. Art ticking for draperies, etc. Upholstering is a specialty with this old-established firm. Chairs and tables always on hand for rent.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The Chinese laundrymen of Boston have formed an organization for mutual protection and for "union prices."

California is threatened with a labor famine. The fruit-growers are crying for help at big wages and cannot get it.

The Dean of Canterbury has given a playwright permission to dramatize his "Darkness and Dawn," in which Nero is the principal figure.

All birds when perched on trees or bushes serve as weathercocks, as they invariably arrange themselves with their heads to the wind.

By actual count 10,000 people between July 1 and August 28 left the Pacific coast for the gold fields of Alaska and the Klondike region.

Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, around which there were weeks of furious fighting in 1864, is now terraced and is covered with peach orchards.

The designation earwig is a corruption of earwing, the insect being so styled because of the resemblance of its hind wing to the human ear.

A French Physician who has been investigating the proper nutriment for long-distance bicycle riding has concluded that the ideal refreshment is fruit and milk.

The United States Agricultural Department proposes to experiment in the arid regions of the West with bromis-inermis, a forage grass from the Russian steppes.

Pogue Bluffs, Me., has a citizen who believes in the educational and moral influence of the press. He has ordered a good newspaper sent at his expense to each family in the town.

Belgian swindlers have been pasting their transparent paper over the postage stamps they put on letters. The paper took the postmarks, leaving the stamps beneath uncancelled.

Statistics of the French population for 1895 show a decrease of 17,000. The birth rate in France, which at the beginning of the century was 33 per thousand, has now decreased to 22.

The Princess Louise is engaged in sculpturing the figure of an angel with outstretched wings, which is to be placed over the altar in the Prince Henry of Battenberg Memorial Chapel at St. Mildred's.

Generally speaking, the slope of the beds of rivers flowing in to the Mississippi from the East is, on the average, about three inches per mile. Those entering it from the west have an average descent of about six inches per mile.

The average descent per mile of the Missouri after it leaves the mountains is reckoned about a foot; the Des Moines, from its source to its confluence with the Mississippi, about 7.3 inches. The entire length of the Ohio shows a fall of even five inches. The Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the gulf, has a fall of about two and a half inches.

According to the Chicago Times-Herald, Judge Snow, at Saginaw, Mich., has ordered the receivers of the Union Traction Company of that city to issue labor tickets at nine for 25 cents, good from 5:30 to 8 o'clock and 5 to 6:30 o'clock. Their sale will be limited to actual wage-earners receiving not more than \$2 per day, and the name of the purchaser, his employer and the wages he receives will be written plainly on the inside of the front cover. School tickets at the same rate will be good for school children only between the hours of 7:30 and 4:30 o'clock. Ordinary tickets are sold seven for 25 cents.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Is and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

TALK IN LONDON

Engineering Says Look Out for
British Interests.

FEAR DEFEAT OF CABLE SCHEME

Canada and Australia In-
terested in Hawaii.

Present Condition of Industrial
Problem Has Some
Difficulties.

Engineering, London, is studying the Hawaiian annexation question, and fears that the interests of Great Britain have not been properly discussed. In a recent issue it has the following article on the subject:

The proposal to annex Hawaii to the United States of America has not received the attention in this country which it deserves. When we compare the amount of discussion which has taken place on the subject in the Japanese journals, and the action taken by the Japanese Government, we might also come to the conclusion that Japan was a more important factor in the politics of the Pacific Ocean than Britain. Probably it will be said that in this particular question the interests of Japan are greater than those of Britain, but this will be disputed by those who have carefully examined the subject. When we remember that the Sandwich Islands afford the only available landing-place in the North Pacific for the all-British cable across the Atlantic via Canada and the Pacific to the colonies, and are also the only place of call in mid-Pacific on the highway of trade and travel with Australia, China, and the Far East, should the Panama or Nicaragua Canal ever be completed, these islands would be on the direct route to Japan and China, and would form the only available coaling and supply stations with the Far East.

With regard to the British Pacific cable, it will become an impossibility if Hawaii is annexed to the United States, as it is quite impossible to stretch a cable from Vancouver to any island south of the equator that may be controlled by Britain without an intermediate resting-place, and the only one provided by nature is in some part of the Hawaiian Islands. Canada and Australia have a deep interest in these islands, in fact, they occupy quite a unique position, which has been, to a large extent, overlooked by British statesmen, although those of America seem to be well aware of it. There is no wish on the part of the Japanese to annex the islands or even to obtain any political control over them, but they feel that they have interests which must be safeguarded. Probably they have magnified their importance in order to insure that they may receive due attention.

The threat of establishing closer relations with Great Britain, or of concluding reciprocity treaties with Canada and Australia, probably influenced the United States far more than the Japanese bogey, as the Executive must be perfectly well informed regarding the actual facts of the case. There can be no doubt that the industrial position in Hawaii at the present time is a most difficult one, and some of those who write on the subject say that there is no choice between annexation to the United States and industrial death. Some time ago the United States sent a special commissioner to investigate the conditions of labor, and his figures show that the natives are rapidly disappearing, and their places are being taken by Chinese and Japanese. Chinese fill the positions of storekeepers, clerks in the hotels, millmen, teamsters, etc. On the sugar plantations the number and nationality of labor is by the last report 1,615 Hawaiians, 2,508 Portuguese, 12,192 Japanese, 6,289 Chinese, and about 715 of other nationalities, a total of 23,780. The Hawaiians are the best workmen; the Portuguese today are considered the "bone and sinew" of the islands, as the most industrious, quiet and peaceable; Chinese next, and the Japanese last.

The Commissioner does not seem to have formed a good opinion of the Japanese, who, he thought, were ambitious to become the owners of the plantations. He concludes his report by saying:—"It needs no words to paint a mental picture of what will become of these islands when once the Japanese become the employers of labor and moneyed power. The planters would naturally dispose of their possessions and leave the field to the undisputed influence of the subjects of the Mikado, who would be monarchs of all they surveyed, and instead of the heritage of the islands going to the American people they would go to the Japanese, forming a greater Japan." Probably these opinions are one-sided, but we would like to be assured that all the aspects of the Hawaiian problem have been considered by the British Government.

Probably Safe.

It seems that certain Japanese laborers at Kaena Point have been tackled by spooks, or think they have. Not long ago five of them had a big dinner and then laid themselves down to rest. Toward morning they felt a choking sensation, and awakened, declaring that someone had choked them. On the next night two more felt

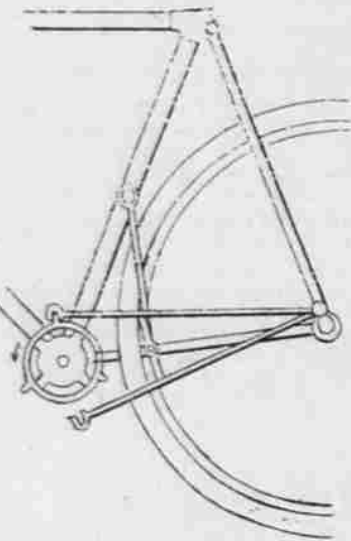
the same thing. Before proceeding, it must be stated that before retiring the men had seen quite a number of cups of sake. The men left the place, but the others remained and no further trouble has been experienced. Whether the men had a joke played upon them by one of their number or the sake was too much, cannot be learned positively.

A CHAINLESS BICYCLE.

One Process of Securing Motive Power.

H. Tuttle of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has recently invented a chainless bicycle that is attracting some notice. The New York Tribune contains the following description of the invention:

There are two sprocket (or gear) wheels mounted on the same crank axle. Each bears only three teeth, equidistant from each other. The teeth of one wheel come just half-way between those of the other, if looked at from one side of the machine. Near each end the axle of the driving-wheel is bent up into a crank, having a throw of about an inch. One crank stands at an angle of 90 degrees from the other. Each has its own connecting rod, which is a narrow V, whose arms are braced



together, and which opens forward. The front ends of these arms are provided with hooks, shaped to fit over the teeth of the sprocket wheel. The angle is just great enough to prevent both its upper and lower hooks on the same side touching the sprocket at the same time, and yet small enough to insure one taking hold soon after the other lets go. Viewed from one side, the movement of each hook (relatively to the whole machine) is in a small ellipse, whose greatest length (fore and aft) is about two inches. In other words, the up-and-down motion is not quite as great as the forward-and-back motion.

Now, what actually happens when the machine is on the road is this: The upper hook on the left side comes down over a tooth on the upper edge of the sprocket with which it does business, and is pulled forward about one-twelfth of a revolution. The upper right hook engages a tooth on its own side just as the upper left hook lets go, and is pulled forward another twelfth of a revolution. By this time a tooth on the left-hand sprocket is just in the proper place to be caught by the lower left hook, which is thrust backward another twelfth. The lower right hook behaves in the same way, and completes one-third of the revolution. The same series of operations is gone through with over and over again, three complete revolutions of the driving-wheel being produced by one of the pedals.

To reveal the arrangement more distinctly, only one sprocket-wheel and connecting rod are shown in the diagram. Each connecting rod is hung from the frame of the bicycle by a twelve-inch rod.

JAPAN'S MAIL'S CRITICISM.

Says Okuma's Enunciation Will be Quickly Received.

The Japan Mail, commenting on Count Okuma's article on Japanese expansion and the future of the country, says:

In the last number of the Far East there appeared an essay from the pen of Count Okuma. Briefly speaking, its purpose was to combat the idea that Japan is living beyond her means, and that her resources are overtaxed by the large undertakings upon which she has launched in the sequel of the war with China. Count Okuma admits that victory came to her more easily than was, perhaps, altogether wholesome, and that it created an industrial and commercial stimulus stronger than the circumstances actually warranted, but he is persuaded that the situation contains no really disquieting elements, and that the country's future may be regarded with hope and confidence.

Count Okuma further declares that Japan has no desire to expand her territory. We are somewhat surprised to observe that the Count's views on that point are regarded by the Kobe Chronicle as likely to displease the "strong foreign-policy" party, whose leaders, according to that journal, look forward to the extension of Japan's territorial limits, and whose nominee Count Okuma is supposed to be. We ourselves have never understood that territorial aggrandizement is a plank in the platform of the advocates of a strong foreign policy. The two fields in which the activity of those politicians has always manifested itself are Korea and treaty revision. As to Korea, they have persistently held that Japan ought to make the independence of the peninsula a paramount object, and should shrink from no danger involved in the pursuit of that aim. As to treaty revision, they used to insist that foreigners should be granted no privileges other than those actually secured to them by the text of the existing treaties, and that if Japan's reasonable proposals, urged with due patience and courtesy, failed to commend themselves to foreign States, she should not shrink from denouncing the old treaties. But territorial aggrandizement has never, so far as we

know, been advocated by exponents of the *kyoko shugi*, and we venture to predict that Count Okuma's enunciation of policy, so far as that point is concerned, will be received with perfect equanimity by his party.

RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1897.

(From Reports to Weather Bureau.)

Stations.	Elev. (ft.)	Rain. (in.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	5.38
Hilo town	100	5.73
Kaunakakai	1250	7.71
Ponahawai	1100	6.08
Pepeekeo	100	6.08
Honolulu	300	6.16
Honolulu	950	7.07
Hakalau	200	5.44
Honohina	100	5.76
Laupahoehoe	10	1.0
Laupahoehoe	900	2.55
Ookala	400	2.65
Kukui	250	1.10
Panaloa	750	0.76
Paauhau	300	2.40
Honokaa	425	1.53
Honokaa	1900	1.67
Kukuihaele	700	1.69
Niuli	200	1.52
Kohala (Ostrom)	850	1.58
Kohala Mission	585	1.84
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	1.58
Waimea	2720	0.79
Awini Ranch	1100	2.37
Kailua	950	7.43
Lanikai	1540	11.62
Kealahou	1580	6.74
Kalahiki	800	1.0
Kalahiki	1200	1.54
Naalehu	650	2.51
Naalehu	15	0.44
Honolulu	310	0.50
Pahala	68	1.10
Ola (Mason)	1650	7.35
Pohakuloa	2600	8.41
Waialeale	750	5.99
Kapoho	110	3.32
Poholiki	10	7.44
Kamaili	650	3.61
Kalapana	8	2.70
MAUI—		
Haiku	700	0.12
Kahului	10	0.61
Kaanapali	15	0.61
Olowalu	15	0.61
Hana Plantation	200	3.80
Hana	1800	0.65
Hamao Plantation	60	0.65
Waipoi Ranch	180	0.28
Pala	180	0.28
Puomalei	2000	0.28
Haleakala Ranch	4000	0.28
Kula	285	4.42
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	70	2.17
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	1600	0.65
LANAI—		
Koele	150	3.41
OAHU—		
Makiki Reservoir	50	2.77
Punahou W. Bureau	50	2.67
Kulaokahua	15	0.19
King St. Kewalo	10	3.23
Kapiolani Park	30	2.05
Pauoa	50	2.96
Insane Asylum	250	5.81
Nuuanu, School St.	405	9.08
Nuuanu, Electric Station	730	0.65
Nuuanu, Ht. Wy. House	850	10.82
Nuuanu, Luakaha	6	2.96
Niu	300	5.82
Maunawili	25	12.67
Waianae	15	4.50
Waianae	15	1.54
Walanne	60	2.87
Ewa Plantation	60	0.65
Waipahu	60	0.65
KAUAI—		
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	2.33
Lihue (Mokulau)	300	3.41
Hanamaulu	200	2.31
Kilanea	325	4.22
Hanalei	19	6.58
Waialeale	50	1.00
Makawili	50	0.65

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

JULY.

OAHU—		
Kulaokahua	0.81	
Nuuanu, Wyllie St.	6.89	
HAWAII—		
Kohala Sugar Co.	1.71	
LANAI—		
Kahele	0.71	
AUGUST.		
HAWAII—		
Ponahawai	21.29	
Kalapana	4.11	
Kohala Sugar Co.	5.25	
Kapoho	5.29	
MAUI—		
Olowalu	5.25	
Haiku	4.90	
Kaupo (Mokulau)	5.29	
Kula	5.29	
LANAI—		
Kahele	1.49	
OAHU—		
Nuuanu, Wyllie St.	3.19	
Kulaokahua	0.54	
KAUAI—		
Waialeale	0.65	

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

While playing baseball Saturday afternoon Tom White, freight clerk of the steamer Mauna Loa, had the little finger of his right hand badly smashed. A swift ball was thrown, and Tom got his hand too far down along the bat. The result was a sling.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Medium

Priced

Goods

Just arrived, a nice line
of medium priced

Oak

Bedroom Suites,

Down

Pillow Cushions,

[Any size made to order.]

Art Ticking

for Draperies

Upholstering a Specialty

We have chairs and tables
of good quality, to hire for
balls, parties or entertain-
ments.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

BOOK
BINDING
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Brushes

That
Are
Brushes

We have just received the largest
importation of fine HAIR, TOOTH,
LATHER and CLOTHES BRUSHES
ever brought to this country.

For the past century the finest bris-
tle brushes have been made in France,
and today France turns out more first-
class brushes than all other countries
together.

Come Today

The complaint about Tooth Brushes
loosening their bristles is a daily oc-
currence, and we have striven to over-
come that by purchasing a grade of
brushes that will not wilt and soften.
We feel quite confident that we have
obtained a line of Brushes that will
give entire satisfaction.

Our Stock

When a customer learns that the
dealer is anxious to give value for val-
ue, and that his interests are at all
times considered in purchasing an ar-
ticle, he has thought wisely; and why
not go one step farther and allow your
dealer to advise you as to quality and
choice? By doing so with us, your
confidence will not be betrayed.

Standard goods in any line always

command a good price. Dupont's
Brushes are Standard, and in price are
as low as many goods much inferior
in quality.

In quality and cheapness, we have no
hesitancy in saying that our goods will
suit you.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

October 15, 1897.

Worry Kills;

Work Doesn't!

If you order five different articles
from five different firms you have to
listen to five different acknowledg-
ments. Why not save the time lost,
expense incurred, "work" that becomes
"worry," by ordering from one house
which believes sufficiently in the mer-
its of the articles you desire to adver-
tise them at prices reduced to suit the
times.

FISCHER RANGES, No. 7.

Are the best in the market, and
we have a right to so claim, as all who
have used them bear us out in the
statement.

It's the "worry" of trying to make
some of the cheap sheet-iron stoves
and ranges manufactured do the
"work" claimed for the Steel Ranges.
The No. 7 Fischer Range is built to
relieve you of all worry and does the
work in a rapid and thoroughly sat-
isfactory manner. It's a money and
fuel saver.

We handle other makes, known as
the Olive, Bono and Pansy in three
sizes, and they are household jewels.
In larger stoves we have the Colum-
bus, Nos. 7 and 8, and the Empire City,
an excellent range for country hotels,
restaurants and coffee shops.

We are not boasting when we say
that it is a hard matter to find a bet-
ter assortment of stoves of all kinds,
sizes and prices than we handle.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm

Weather!

While in San Francisco we
made extensive purchases of
new goods suitable for warm
weather and we secured
them at low prices. Some of
these lines have already ar-
rived and we are offering
them at prices which should
win your patronage to us if
we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss,

Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress

Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents
per yard. Never sold here
before at less than 25 per
cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which
keeps the form perfect and
the health as nature ordain-
ed. These waists are now
worn by many of the best
dressed ladies of Honolulu.
Marseilles spreads, new
design, from \$2.50 to \$12.
New linings for organdies
just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete with-
out Electric Power, thus dispensing
with small engines.

Why not generate your power from
one CENTRAL Station? One gener-
ator can furnish power to your Pump,
Centrifugal, Elevators, Pumps, Rail-
ways and Hoists; also, furnish light
and power for a radius of from 15 to
20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the
labor of hauling coal in your field, also
water, and does away with high-priced
engines, and only have one engine to
look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it
costs nothing to generate Electric
Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COM-
PANY is now ready to furnish Electric
Plants and Generators of all descrip-
tions at short notice, and also has on
hand a large stock of Wire, Chan-
delliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for
Lighting and Power Plants; also, at-
tention is given to House and Marine
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
313 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied
on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from
the other islands faithfully executed.

JINRIKISHA MEN

Have a Trick of Making Extor-
tionate Demands for Service.

GOOD ROOMS USUALLY IN HOTELS

Prices Very Reasonable
for Service.

Picturesque and Familiar Scenes
in the Shops Along the
Streets.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We left Yokohama September 23, having finished our touring to the north of that city, and planning now to visit Myanoshita, Kyoto and Osaka before taking the steamship Gaelic at Kobe for the Inland Sea, Shanghai and Hong Kong. As the competition of various steamer lines between Yokohama and Hong Kong is greater than the amount of travel, the additional cost of a round trip ticket to Hong Kong beyond the cost to Yokohama is ridiculously small in consequence.

It was one of the few pleasant days we have had during our stay in Japan, and one of the many festival days of the Japanese. Yokohama streets were gay with flags, every store displaying the red circle on a white ground, fluttering from a bamboo pole, surmounted by a gilt ball. Many passengers on our train seemed to be leaving Yokohama for a day's outing in some of the sea-side resorts. We wound our way around the city, going slowly at first, as men were at work on the track, doubling its capacity. The sides of the hills, newly cut away, were being sodded, men on bamboo ladders, pegging long strips of sod on the sloping cut. The railroads in Japan are very substantially built. The stations are of uniform design. A gravelled platform on each side of the road, elevated about three feet above the track, which nobody is allowed to cross from side to side, but must ascend tall staircases and so cross by bridges over the tracks. Equal care is taken with the telegraphs. Every pole is capped with a conical piece of tin, and has a wire for lightning conductor.

We left the main road at Kodzu, after a two-hour's ride. We transferred ourselves and our baggage to tram-cars, and after half an hour's waiting, started off for an hour's ride along the village street, and then along the bank of the Hay a Kawa, "Hurrying Stream," to Yamoto, where the ascent to Myanoshita begins. For the remainder of the 12 miles from Kodzu, we rode in jinrikishas over such a mountain road as one finds in making a trip to the White Mountains. But three coolies to each jinrikisha rushed us up to the Fujiya Hotel in an hour. The vehicles pitched and rolled as badly as the Kinai in the Alakabiki Channel, but we were welcomed on arrival by the host and his family, whom we left to settle with the coolies, while we sought the comfort of a pleasant corner room in the second story. The coolies were inclined to be impudent, asking money to buy sake. It is getting to be more common than it used to be for these men to disregard the amenities of life, and make travel disagreeable by their demands outside of the regular tariff laid down by law.

We have been fortunate in the rooms we have had in the different hotels. Corner rooms, with plenty of light, make life much more endurable than in dark inner rooms, during the many cloudy days we have experienced on this tour. In fact, every one says that this is an exceptionally rainy season. But with the thermometer at 67 degrees in the house, a sea-coal fire in the room is a necessity as much as a luxury. Traveling is not expensive in Japan. Railroad fares are not high, 50 sen (30 cents) for first-class passengers 18 miles from Yokohama to Tokyo; 108 miles to Nikko for 3.23 (or \$1.62), 312 miles to Kyoto for 9.33 (\$4.61). Second-class fares are two-thirds of these rates, and third-class only one-third as much. Even in first-class cars smoking is allowed, except in a few, where there are three compartments and the middle one bears the sign, "No Smoking."

We found at Karuzawa the Manpei Hotel very much like a country tavern in the States, yet we paid 3.50 (\$1.75) per day. The Grand Hotel at Yokohama is a regular American caravansary; the highest price for room and board is \$2.50 per day. This Fujiya Hotel is as satisfactory as any we have found. The table is well served, the cooking is in dainty French style, and indeed the cooks at all the hotels claim to be French cooks. Afternoon tea at 4 o'clock is served in the rooms; and if the Royal Hawaiian Hotel is to enter to Oriental travel this must be one of the customary things to be done.

The ride in the tram car past the open fronts of stores and houses was interesting as giving glimpses into Japanese home life and work. Washing was done in the open streamlet that runs by the side of every Japanese street in the country towns. Instead of ironing, however, the wet clothes were spread flat on smooth boards, and left to dry, very much as handkerchiefs are washed and spread on window panes by some of our knowing women folk at home. The rude loom in which the blue homespun of Japan is woven was to be seen in some dwellings. Japanese tailors in sewing seams held the cloth taut by a cord hooked into the steam and held fast by the toes. Grain and meal stores displayed on trays different kinds and qualities, and the dealers were busy sifting their stock and picking out specks. All sorts of wares were to be seen in the long street through which we passed, the stores for fish, or dry goods, or crockery, or ironware adjoining each other in strange confusion.

We find this hotel adorned with carvings in wood on the gable of the entrance and along the eaves. In fact, this district of Hakone makes a specialty of inlaid woodenware, boxes, tables, chess-boards, and an endless variety of smaller articles to tempt the tourist to invest his superfluous silver or paper money. After various trials, the Government and capitalists of Japan have succeeded in giving the people a reliable currency. That furnishing paper money is profitable is evident from the statement in Saturday's paper that 4 banks declared over 70 per cent dividends for the first half year, 3 over 50, 9 over 40, 12 over 30, 51 over 20. Japan is the country for cheap money; yet it does not make it the paradise for the laborer that some of our American demagogues assert that cheap money will for the poor people of the United States. One cannot but notice how many boys and how many old men are hard at work earning the merest pittance.

We are in a mountain region cleft into deep alleys—chasms they might more properly be called—in every direction. The mountain sides are not wooded, as a general thing, but are green with verdure that seems of little use for any other purpose. Warm springs, carrying various saline ingredients, sulphur springs, iron springs, are numerous. In this particular locality, immediately in the rear of the hotel, are warm springs that give the place its special attraction. The water is conducted into bath rooms, having foundation walls of stone, but all else, tubs, floors, partition, of unpainted wood. The tub is filled full, and as you step in and lie down the water overflows on all sides. You can increase the heat by adding hot water, or cool it off by turning on cold water. As chemical analysis shows a little salt and soda, it is difficult to say what medicinal value there is. But Japanese have great faith in these hot springs. They cannot imagine why merely pure mountain air and mountain scenery should induce so many foreigners to go every year to Karuzawa instead of flocking to strong-smelling, parboiling sulphur springs. It has proved a pleasant sojourn to myself here at Myanoshita. I have got rid of a troublesome cough, and found abundant time to rest and do nothing.

H. Myanoshita, September 28, 1897.

HILO'S GOOD ROAD.

Great Improvement in Highways
During Last Few Years.

MR. EDITOR:—One thing is evident, the present Government has done more for the roads of Hawaii since it came in power than have all the Kings and Queens that ever reigned in the Hawaiian Islands. The progress that has been made in the Hilo and Hamakua districts alone is a matter of astonishment and exceeds our wildest dreams. The parts of those roads that have been finished would be a credit to any country, and surpass in finish and durability, many, if not all, of the roads in the country districts of America.

These roads have changed the whole aspect of the country, and have wonderfully improved the appearance of everything, to say nothing of the pleasure which one gets in riding over them. Few people, I think, have any idea of the stupendous amount of work that had to be done on these roads, and they will probably be astonished to learn that 50 to 75 feet in height often had to be cut away around some of the more precipitous gulches before 16 feet, the required width of the road, could be got. I cannot pass without saying a word about the bridges. To one that often risked his life in crossing the rickety concerns that formerly spanned these gulches, the improvement seems something wonderful, for in place of the former dilapidated wooden structures, one now sees almost everywhere beautiful iron bridges that are not only a pleasure to behold, but what is of more importance, safe to pass over. Hilo is another surprise to those who have not visited it for some years; the improvement here is something immense, and I do not consider it too much to say that the business has increased ten-fold in the last few years, while the value of property has gone up quite out of the reach of ordinary mortals. One of the new features of the place is the Hilo Hotel. This building is both spacious and beautiful, and well finished.

Hilo is a town of great activity at the present time, and evidence of progress, improvement and prosperity are everywhere seen. There are, however, I am sorry to say, a few drawbacks to all this, and among them is the condition of the streets and sidewalks. The streets are certainly bad, but the sidewalks are the worst in the world.

The growing crops of sugar-cane of these districts are not looking quite as well as in former years, but the output for the last season surpassed, in most instances, all former records. This desirable state of things has been brought about by better methods of cultivation, better knowledge of fertilizers, and by better management, and the planters have, in consequence, been successful. The sugar mills of the Hilo district have all been renovated, reconstructed and are in a high state of perfection; and, as far as the crushing of the cane is concerned, give splendid results.

The mills of the Hamakua district are not quite so far advanced, but most of them contain seven-roller plants, excepting the Ookala and Kukui mills. Some changes will be made in some of the mills of the Hilo district, and in place of the chemist devoting his time to one mill, as has been the practice in the past, arrangements have been made for him to attend to several plantations. The new method of transporting cane by wire rope has proved a decided success, and will soon be in operation on three plantations.

The drought which has proved so disastrous to these districts, has, we

hope, come to an end, as showers are following now quite frequently. Among the many improvements, we notice Mr. Ed W. Barnard's new store at Laupahoehoe, which is one of the largest and finest outside of Hilo.

Yours truly, HAWAII.

THIRD LECTURE.

Given by Mlle. Boegli in the High School Yesterday.

In her lecture in the High School yesterday afternoon, Mlle. Boegli dealt with the popular Trouveres. After the performance of a tragedy of Aeschylus or Euripides Greek actors gave a short comedy or farce to remove the unpleasant impression left by the former. Shakespeare alone has successfully combined the tragic and the comic in the drama. The Fabliaux in France took the place of the Greek farce and consisted of short, witty stories, mostly satirical. Le Roman du Renard, the greatest of the Fabliaux and the greatest satire of the Middle Ages. All the actors are animals. The fox is full of wit and cleverness, which never fail to get him off, frequently as he merits punishment. At last, however, he is caught and about to be hanged. He grows very penitent and will go to the Crusades if he is let live. He is believed and sets out; but before he is far on the way turns English minstrel and lives happily, caring little for the Crusades. A very interesting sketch of each of the great French writers of this period followed.

The great work of Poesie Allegorique, Le Roman de la Rose, takes too great flights for us. All the abstractions are personified. It was the popular work of that time and, like Le Roman du Renard, was the work of more than one generation. Guillaume de Lorris, inoffensive and well brought up, writes a tiresome allegory. About fifty years after his death Jean de Meung takes up the work and treats of many branches of learning.

Steamer Waiwala.

The owners of the schooner Waiwala, as stated in a recent issue of this paper, have not given up the idea of changing that vessel into a steamer. By the Australia, sailing October 20th, will be forwarded an order for the construction of an engine and boiler, to be gotten here as soon as possible. The work of figuring on the cost of the equipment has been left in the hands of Ned Everett, who will do the ordering. When the Waiwala has been turned into a steamer she will make two trips weekly to ports in the district bearing her name.

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